

# THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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President Business Manager

## MATTERS FINANCIAL

Henry Clews, in his weekly Financial Review, Oct. 28, gives some reasons for the unsatisfactory money outlook as shown in the continued firmness of foreign exchange and the probable export of gold. The reasons are:

First, the tendency of our international trade balance continues unfavorable. In September our imports showed an increase of nearly \$18,000,000, while our exports showed a gain of less than \$2,000,000. This great increase in imports was the natural sequence of our remarkable industrial activity, the bulk of the gain being in raw materials or those only partially manufactured, intended to satisfy the unusual demands of consumers. Our exports are large, but their growth is not sufficient to offset the expansion in the imports, especially as the high prices of commodities generally tend to discourage the outward movement. This is especially true of cotton, the backward movement of which has not yet been offset by the free outward movement of grain.

Another important factor in the exchange market is the fact that our banks still have on deposit a large amount of Japanese funds subject to call at any time. Still another element in the situation is the weakness of the Bank of England and the Bank of Germany in face of the heavy prospective Russian loan. The bulk of this issue will, of course, be placed in Europe, France being in a particularly favorable condition to make subscriptions. The amount of the loan is estimated at \$250,000,000, and it is expected that fully one-half of this will be raised in France, which is not only favorably disposed to Russian investments, but has a large accumulation of idle capital awaiting employment.

Mr. Clews concludes: "Our general business situation continues promising. The chief danger ahead is that of excessive speculation; high prices and prospects of continued activity arising from the great prosperity of the interior being exceedingly powerful stimulants. It will require all the foresight and self-denial which our bankers and business men can exercise to prevent the country from running into a career of reckless speculation. A speculative debauch would promptly check present prosperity, and the self-interest of all parties calls for conservative action and much self-restraint. The outlook is brilliant and satisfying, and over-anxiety to anticipate its advantages will not only bring present prosperity to an early end, but precipitate an unnecessary reaction."

## THE SWEAT BOX

"Detectives will not allow Cunliffe, who robbed the Adams Express company of \$100,000 to sleep or rest until he discloses the hiding place of the missing cash."—News Item.

It is not so stated but it is altogether likely that Cunliffe was subjected not only to loss of sleep and rest but also to brutal treatment by detectives who sometimes do not hesitate to commit a crime in order to disclose one, or to make an innocent prisoner appear guilty. The instrument used is called the sweatbox. It is a relic of cruel ages, un-American and unlawful. It belongs to the time of the Inquisition and has no proper place in modern methods of crime detection. The old common law plainly says that no man shall be forced to incriminate himself. And all statute law is of the same purport. The sweatbox is for the purpose of making a man incriminate himself.

Even a criminal has some rights which officers are bound to respect. No officer should be permitted to force a plea of guilty from unwilling lips by threats or cruelty. The few facts that leak out from the sweatbox concerning the methods employed by policemen and detectives make one's blood boil. To say nothing of putting strong men to the torture, frail women and children have been forced to pronounce themselves guilty because of barbarous treatment. Many of the persons who are arrested on suspicion and put upon in the sweatbox do not know their rights in the premises. If they did there would be some sensational trials of officials.

The inquisitorial procedure is a sixteenth century method. It is not native to this country. It has been imported. It comes from China, where criminal law is the most arbitrary and cruel thing in the world. The arrest and punishment of some of the sweatbox officials would put a check on the unholy practice.

## PERILOUS PROPOSAL

It is rumored that the call of the territorial republican central committee to meet in Santa Fe on Friday of next week, is for consideration of a proposal that the committee publish an official protest against the passage by congress of a joint statehood bill.

The citizen finds it difficult to believe that such rumor is founded on fact, for the following reasons: Joint statehood is not a political question in New Mexico, all parties having some for and some against it. Hence, it is a question altogether outside of the jurisdiction of the republican central committee as such. It is hardly to be supposed that the committee, acting in their capacity as the governing body of the New Mexico republican party, would be so unwise as to place the party in direct conflict with what is well known to be a national party measure. The enemies of joint statehood, at this late day, would materially weaken their cause by such action, inasmuch as it would be an open and unmistakable admission that they are afraid to permit the question's submission on its merits to the voters of the territory, after their long insistence that the people of New Mexico are overwhelmingly opposed to jointure.

However, if such is the purpose, the public will know it in a few days. Nevertheless, it may not be amiss to warn the movers in this matter, provided always that such is their purpose, that there is no other way in which they can so largely and permanently injure the republican party in New Mexico.

There is rejoicing not only in Russia, today, but throughout the civilized world, at the czar's promise to grant that country, without further bloodshed, a constitutional government. But it must not be forgotten that such a government has not yet been organized, that the promise was wrested from the czar by force of conditions he was not prepared to resist, that even in the promise he styled himself the autocrat by the grace of God, that he will have abundant time and opportunity to whittle his promise down to almost nothing, that even Witte himself is none too progressive in the matter of popular government, that the privileged class hold nearly all the wealth of the country and are opposed to the people ruling, that this wealth can always command the services of the brutal and blood-thirsty Cossacks, that the most powerful and the most intolerant priesthood on the face of the earth, oppose popular government and that this bigoted priesthood has absolute sway over mind and soul of the most numerous, stolid, ignorant, superstitious and non-progressive peasantry the world ever saw. The citizen rejoices over any improvement in the governmental conditions of Russia, but it fears that for a long time it will be a case of small favors thankfully received.

Concerning the proposal to put the life insurance companies under federal supervision, a suggestion from the Ohio Policy Holders association reaches the heart of the matter. The association urges that in taking over the supervision from the states the government should set a limit upon the "loading" of premiums. This means in life insurance parlance, adding to the actual cost of carrying insurance a certain amount to pay the expenses of the company's management. The rates are simple. The cost of carrying a policy at a given age is derived from statistical tables. The amount that should be added for legitimate expenses is easily ascertained. Regulations of this kind would put a limit upon salaries, induce economy and prevent large accumulations of surplus, the manipulation of which has given rise to no such scandal. The cost of administration of American companies is twice that of the European, say the experts.

## EXHORTATION TO HIM THAT LOITERS BY THE WAYSIDE

Selected from Exchanges

"Tired? Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease? Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze? Come, rouse thee! work while it is called today! Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!"

"Lonely? And what of that? Some must be lonely! 'tis not given to all To feel a heart responsive rise and fall, To blend another life into his own, Work may be done in loneliness. Work on."

"Dark? Well, and what of that? Didst fondly dream the sun would never set? Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet! Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight; Thy steps will guided be, and guided right."

"Hard? Well, and what of that? Didst fancy life one summer holiday, With lessons none to learn, and naught but play? Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die! It must be learned! Learn it then patiently."

"No help? Nay, it's not so! Though human help be far, thy God is nigh, Who feeds the ravens, hears His children's cry. He's near thee, whoso'er thy footsteps roam, And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee Home."

## IGNORANCE OF LITERATURE BY AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRLS

San Francisco Chronicle

Some discouraging statements regarding American college girls' ignorance of literature are contributed by Jeanette Marks to the October Critic. As the writer remarks, what other people read determines their reading, and "they will take their Shakespeare only disguised and diverted in the gorgeous dress of the spectacular by Marlowe, Sothorn and Henry Irving; they will take their Dante not at all—I know two college girls who in their senior year asked who Dante was; and if need be they will use their Homer in translation as a reference book." In her experimenting at Mount Holyoke College the writer obtained some astonishing results. On matter which was required for the entrance examination these were particularly noticeable—for example, a year and a half after the examination, "Out of 186, fifty-three could not tell when Shakespeare lived, although either the sixteenth or seventeenth century would have been accepted as correct. Two students placed him in the twelfth century, four in the fourteenth, seven in the fifteenth, twenty in the eighteenth, and four in the nineteenth century. Sixteen students did not attempt to assign him at all."

The test in general reading, such as the students might have been expected to obtain at home, were equally disastrous. "One hundred and fifty-four did not know who wrote 'Don Quixote'; one student, hard pressed, made Marion Crawford the author. Sixty had never heard of 'Thanatopsis'; and this striking name was spelled in every fashion, from 'Annatopsis' to 'Thanatophia.' Forty-five could not tell who wrote the 'Divine Comedy.' Forty did not know who Henry Esmond was, one confusing him with 'G. Cleveland'; by inference I suppose she meant Ford's 'Peter Stirling.' Fifty-nine had not heard of 'Maggie Tulliver'; 111 were unable to place Dickens in his century; they began with the seventeenth century and with a gradual crescendo closed with fifty-two assignments to the eighteenth century. Fifty-eight were unfamiliar with Hawthorne's century. One hundred and forty-one did not know who wrote the 'Ode on the Immortality of the Soul.' One hundred and thirteen had never heard of Burns; Jones, and 129 were unfamiliar with William Morris. These last two questions among others were given to test general information more or less intimately connected with literature. Of spelling I will not speak. It was essentially modern."

## SOME STORIES WISE AND SOME OTHERWISE

### Calculating Little One.

A West Philadelphia grocer relates that some few days ago a little girl entered his store, and laying down a dime, asked for ten cents' worth of candy.

"Its for papa," she exclaimed. "I want to 'spine him when he comes home."

The grocer displayed several kinds, but none seemed to strike the fancy of his young customer, who finally said:

"Give me caramels; I just love caramels."

"But I thought you wanted them for papa," said the grocer.

"I know," assented the little girl, "but when I give them to papa he'll just kiss me and say 'cause I'm such a generous little girl he'll give them all back to me, so you'd better give me caramels."

Knew His Audience.

Bishop Ames tells a story of a slave master in Missouri in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to his chattel:

"Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher."

"Yes, massa, de Lord do help me powerful some-times."

"Well, Pompey, don't you think the negroes steal little things on the plantation?"

"Ise mighty 'fraid they do, massa."

"Then, Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes about stealing."

After a brief reflection, Pompey replied:

"You see, massa, dat wouldn't never do, 'cause twould trow such a col'ness over de meeting."

Mostly About People.

Popelet Westbury, the English explorer, who has lately returned from the desert of Africa, where he had been buried for seven years, often not seeing a white man for two years at a stretch, rediscovered the spot where the heart of Livingston is buried and raised a permanent monument in place of the decaying tree that marked the site.

A grandson of Gen. Shrapnel, who invented, in 1894, the missile that has cut such a figure in the Russo-Japanese war, is endeavoring to obtain from the British government some, at least, of the \$30,000 his grandfather spent for the benefit of his country, receiving for that and his invention no recognition, and dying poor and broken-hearted after the manner of inventors.

Alderman Charles Kaitenhauer, of Pittsburg, probably is the world's heaviest justice of the peace, tipping the scale at 565 pounds. When inducted into office, fifteen years ago, he weighed 365 pounds. Under medical instruction he took exercises of all sorts some time ago and managed to get down to 400 pounds, but in a few days and took on flesh again rapidly. Then he gave it up and for several years has constantly weighed about 560. His health is good.

A French writer tells how Pekin is lighted as follows: "Eighty thousand tael (\$50,000) is assigned each year for street lights; the official in charge takes 40,000 as his share, and gives the rest to a subordinate. This latter hands over 20,000 to his inferior, and so on, until the original sum is reduced to a few copper cash given to a coolie to buy oil and a wick; these are placed on a plate on the ground. A beggar comes along and drinks the oil—and such is the lighting of Pekin."

## THE MARKETS

STOCK - MONEY - MEAL - WOOL

Closing quotations received by T. J. Graf & Co., correspondent for Logan & Bryan, Barnett building.

Amalgamated Copper	84
American Sugar	142 1/2
Atchafalca, common	88 1/2
Atchafalca, pfd.	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	112 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	5 1/2
Canadian Pacific	172
Colorado Fuel & Iron	45 1/2
Colorado Southern, common	27 1/2
Colorado Southern, second	43 1/2
Colorado Southern, common	24 1/2
C. & O.	56 1/2
Erie, common	48 1/2
Erie, first	81 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	152 1/2
Missouri Pacific	103 1/2
Metropolitan	119 1/2
Mexican Central	24 1/2
New York Central	151 1/2
Norfolk	86 1/2
Reading, common	128 1/2
Pennsylvania	145 1/2
Rock Island, common	29 1/2
Rock Island, pfd.	73
Texas Pacific	34 1/2
Republic Iron & Steel, pfd.	95 1/2
Southern Pacific	70 1/2
St. Paul	180 1/2
Southern Railway	36 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	91 1/2
Union Pacific	133 1/2
U. S. S., common	28 1/2
U. S. S., pfd.	105 1/2
Wabash, common	22
Wabash, pfd.	41 1/2
Wisconsin Central, pfd.	63
Western Union	93 1/2
U. S. Leather, common	45 1/2

Kansas City Live Stock.  
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, including 1,000 southern, market steady to strong; native steers, \$3.75@4.50; southern steers, \$2.40@4.50; southern cows, \$1.75@2.75; native cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.40; bulls, \$2.50@4.80; calves, \$2.50@6.50; western steers, \$2.25@4.1; western cows, \$2@3.25.  
Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; muttons, \$4.50@6; lambs, \$5.50@7.75; range wethers, \$4.75@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.90@5.5.

Chicago Live Stock.  
Chicago, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; beefs, \$3.55@6.30; cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.30; Texans, \$3.40@4.75; westerns, \$3.35@4.75.  
Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; market weak to 10c lower; sheep, \$4@4.50; lambs, \$4.60@5.75.

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NEW ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE  
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Don't wait for an explosion—cook with gas—the humane way.

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Most young men come here for clothes. Many of them could not be induced to go elsewhere. I take great pains in having my young men's clothes

### Just Right

The young man wants all the late style kinks, and gets them all when he comes here. The longer coat, wider collar and lapels, and the loose trousers are some of the features the young gentleman will want in evidence in his fall suit.

Young Men's Double \$7.50 to \$20.00  
Young Men's Single \$9.50 to \$20.00

The young man that has never been here for clothes will do well to come.

AGENT FOR DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

M. MANDELL  
The Clothier and Furnisher.



## WATCH THIS SPACE

Something about Pianos, Organs and Talking Machines will soon be told

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Hats cleaned and blocked in any style. Clothing steam cleaned and pressed. Corner of Third street and Gold avenue, in the car.

See the window display of the Rio Grande Woolen Mills at the Globe store, then ask for those \$5.50 walking skirts.

GOETZ'S PICAILLI AT MALOY'S



## The Happy Housewife

Who takes pride in her bread and cake making knows the pleasure and satisfaction to be had by the use of Empress mills flour. She knows her bread will be the whitest, sweetest, most nutritious and healthful, and her cakes, pies and pastry dainty, delicate and light.

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Both Phones Third and Marquette

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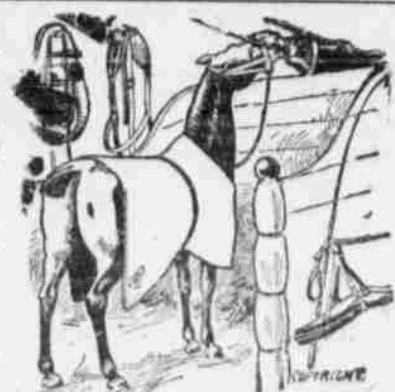
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We have them in all kinds and prices. SPECIAL LOW PRICES. NOW, as we bought a large quantity direct from the factory.

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